

A TINY CRIBELLATE SPIDER, *JAMARA* GEN. NOV. (ARANEAE:  
AMAUROBIOIDEA: MIDGEEINAE) FROM NORTHERN QUEENSLAND.

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Tiny cribellate *Jamara* gen. nov. is related to ecribellate *Midgee*, Davies, 1995. It adds another taxon to the complex assemblage of Australian amaurobioids, □ *New genus, new species*, *Jamara pisinna* sp. nov., north Queensland, amaurobioids.

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In a recent paper (Davies, 1995) described nine species of a tiny ecribellate litter spider, *Midgee*. The cribellate described here is similar in size and appearance and is classified as a 'midgeeine'.

Spiders were all collected from moss on tree trunks or rocks at altitudes between 1500-1560m on Mts Bellenden Ker and Bartle Frere, north Queensland. Notation of spines follows Platnick and Shadab (1975). All material is lodged in the Queensland Museum. Abbreviations: Carapace length (CL) and width (CW), abdomen length (AL) and width (AW). Eyes: anterior median (AME), anterior lateral (ALE), posterior median (PME), posterior lateral (PLE). Spinnerets; anterior (ALS), median (PMS), posterior (PLS); left (l), right (r). Measurements are in millimetres.

## SYSTEMATICS

### *Jamara* gen. nov.

#### DIAGNOSIS

Three clawed cribellate spider less than 1.5mm in length. Posterior row of eyes procurved, anterior row recurved; AME reduced, x0.25 other eyes. ALS widely separated by divided cribellum. The genus is monotypic; type species, *J. pisinna*.

#### ETYMOLOGY

'Jamara' is the general term for 'spider' in the Ngajan dialect of the Dyrirbal language spoken by aborigines from the Upper Russell River region. Specific epithet; Latin; *pisinnus*, small.

### *Jamara pisinna* sp. nov. (Figs 1-3)

#### TYPE MATERIAL

HOLOTYPE: ♀, Bellenden Ker Range, northeastern Queensland, 17°16'S, 145°51'E, ex moss on tree trunks, 1560m, 25.x-7.xi.1981, Earthwatch/QM Expedition, QMS22777.

PARATYPES: 5♀,♂, same data as holotype, QMS22778; 4♀, QMS22779; ♂, QMS22780; ♀. Mt Bartle Frere, 0.5km N of South Peak, 17°24'S, 145°59'E, 1500m, 6-8.xi.1981, Earthwatch/QM Expedition, QMS22781. OTHER MATERIAL: detached ♀ epigynum, ♂ palp, same data as holotype, QMS22782.

#### DIAGNOSIS

Long, coiled insemination duct. Large, non-membranous conductor, very long spiniform embolus. Large, branched median apophysis, tibial apophysis branched with a small ventro-retrolateral branch with spines and a very long pointed dorso-retrolateral branch.

#### DESCRIPTION

Carapace light brown; dorsal abdomen with dark uniform pattern or pale with darker chevron pattern posteriorly (Fig. 1A); ventral abdomen pale. Clypeus more than diameter of AME (Fig. 1B). Sternum as long as wide, truncate posteriorly. Serrula on endite. Labium wider than long (Fig. 2B). Chelicera with two retromarginal and two promarginal teeth; two frontal setae on chelicera; long promarginal filamentous seta at base of fang. Legs 1=423; trochanters unnotched. One long proximal trichobothrium on tarsi, two shorter trichobothria on metatarsi. Bothrium collariform (Fig. 2A). Small, almost circular, tarsal organ (Fig. 2A), mid-way along tarsus. Abdomen oval. Anterior spinnerets largest (Fig. 1D).

*Female*: CL 0.5, CW 0.4, AL 0.6, AW 0.5. Ratio of AME: ALE: PME: PLE is 1:4:4:4 (Fig.

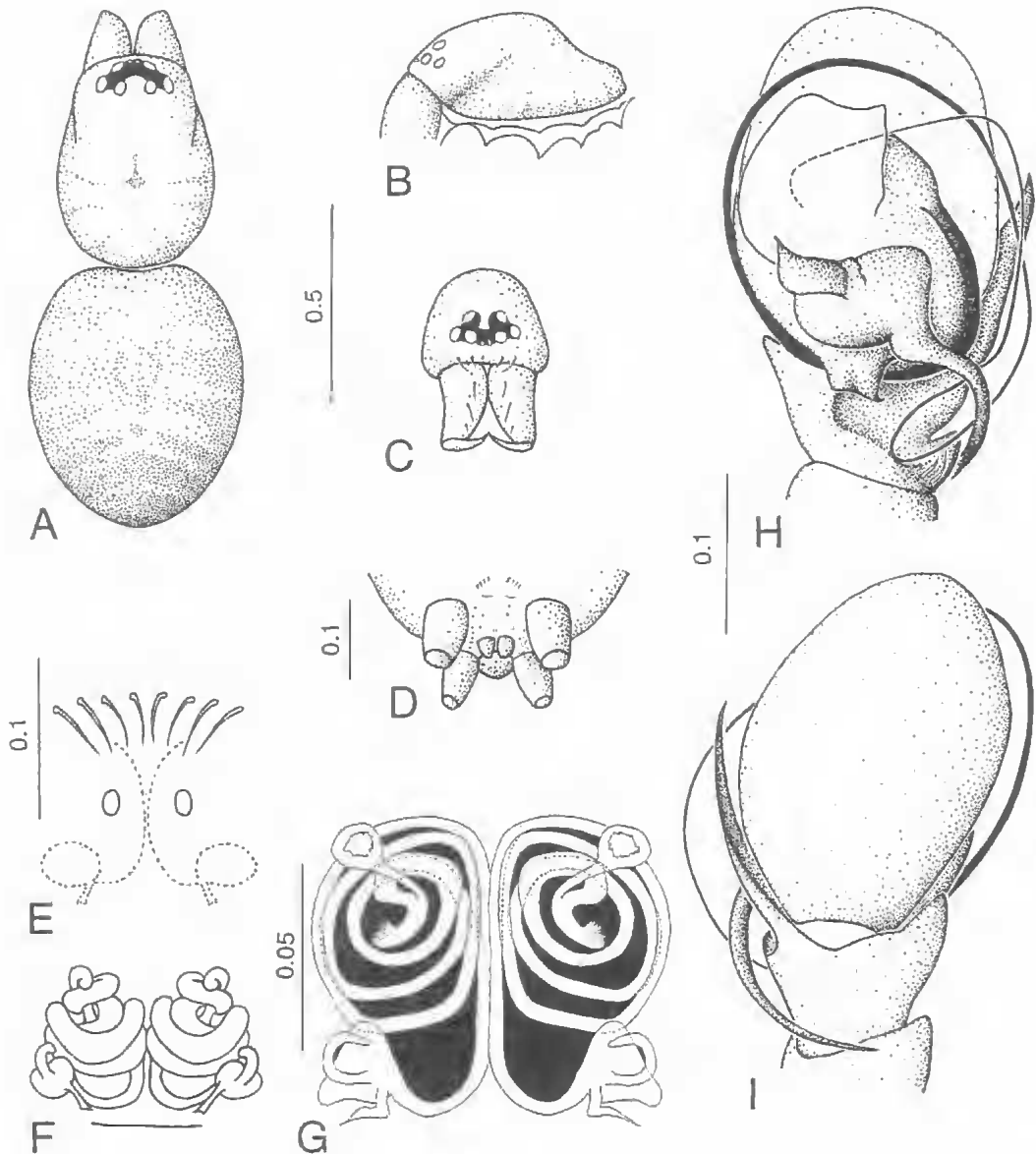


FIG. 1. A-I, *Jamara pisinna*. A, ♀ dorsal. B, cephalothorax, lateral. C, eyes and chelicerae, frontal. D, spinnerets, ventral. E-G, epigynum, ventral, dorsal, dorsal (compound microscope). H, I, ♂ palp, ventral, dorsal.

1C). Frontal setae on chelicerae slightly enlarged. Leg lengths (femur-tarsus): I and IV (0.9), II (0.8), III (0.7). Notation of spines: Ventral tibial and metatarsal spines not enlarged cf *Midgee* (Davies, 1995). Femora: I, D010, V021; II, D010, V111; III, D010; IV, D110, V011. Tibiae: I, V220; II, V220.

Divided cribellum (Fig. 3A), 5-6 calamistral setae on proximal metatarsus IV. ALS with one major ampullate spigot and 3-4 piriform spigots

(Fig. 3C). PMS with 4 spigots, one large posterior spigot (? minor ampullate) and 3 anterior spigots, larger one (cylindrical) and 2 smaller aciniform spigots (Fig. 3E). PLS with 3-4 spigots (Fig. 3G). Epigynum (Fig. 1E-G). Long coiled insemination ducts with accessory gland leading to small posterior spermatheca with diverticulum.

*Male*: CL 0.5, CW 0.4, AL 0.6, AW 0.4. Leg lengths: I and IV (1.1), II (0.9), III (0.8). Eyes, spines on legs, similar to female. Large colusus

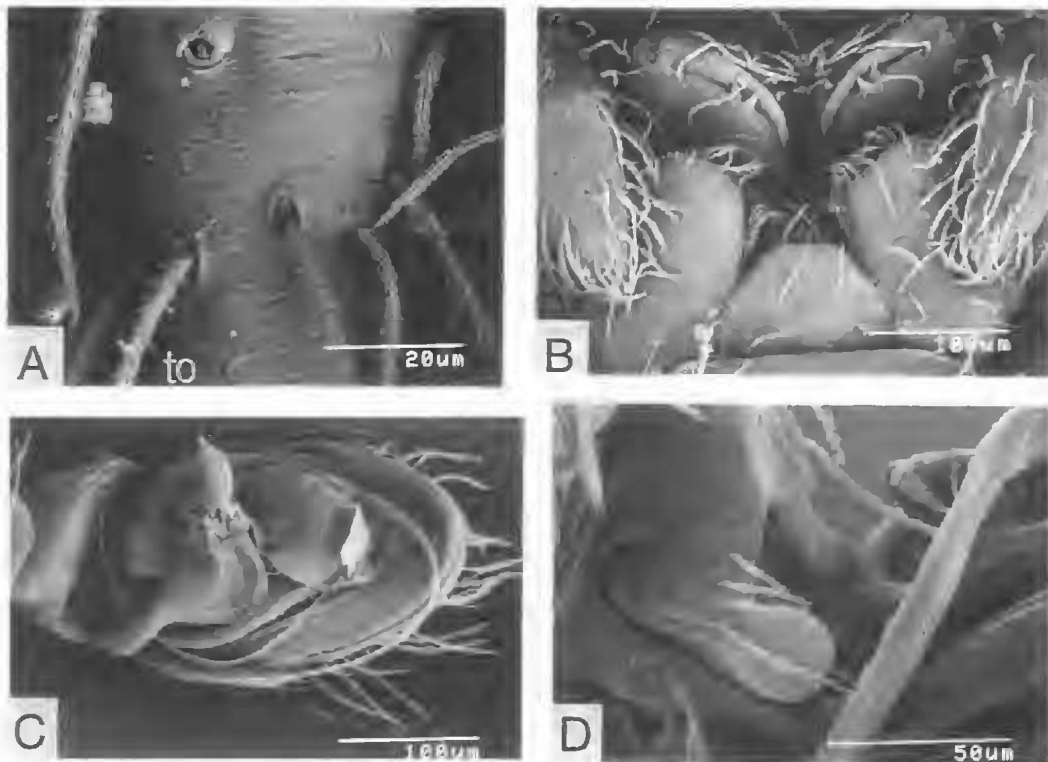


FIG. 2. A-D, *Jamara pisinna*. A, ♂ tarsus I, bothrium, tarsal organ (to). B, ♀ chelicerae, endites, labium. C, ♂ palp, ventral. D, tibial apophysis base, retrolateral.

(Fig. 3B). ALS with one major ampullate and 3 piriform spigots (Fig. 3D). PLS with one acini-form spigot (Fig. 3H). PMS with one (minor ampullate) spigot only (Fig. 3F). ♂ palp (Figs 1H, 2C): spiniform embolus arising retrolaterally, encircling tegulum then turning back on itself to lie dorsal to the large conductor. Median apophysis with short prolateral branch and long pointed retrolateral branch curving round tibia to dorsal surface (Fig. 1I). Tibial apophysis with small blunt spined branch (Fig. 2D) and long pointed dorso-retrolateral branch reaching half-way up the cymbium.

#### REMARKS

Cribellate *Jamara* is closely related to ecribellate *Midgee* (Davies, 1995). Its web is unknown but is likely to be a small sheet web in the moss. *Jamara* differs from *Midgee* in having a cribellum, longer insemination duct and embolus, a prolateral branch of median apophysis and in lacking the enlarged tibial and metatarsal spines on legs I, II. The widely spaced anterior spinnerets, procurved posterior row of eyes, the large

non-membraneous conductor arising anteriorly on the tegulum and the spined ventro-retrolateral branch of the tibial apophysis are the apomorphies for the midgeeines. I consider the group *incertae sedis* within the Amaurobioidea.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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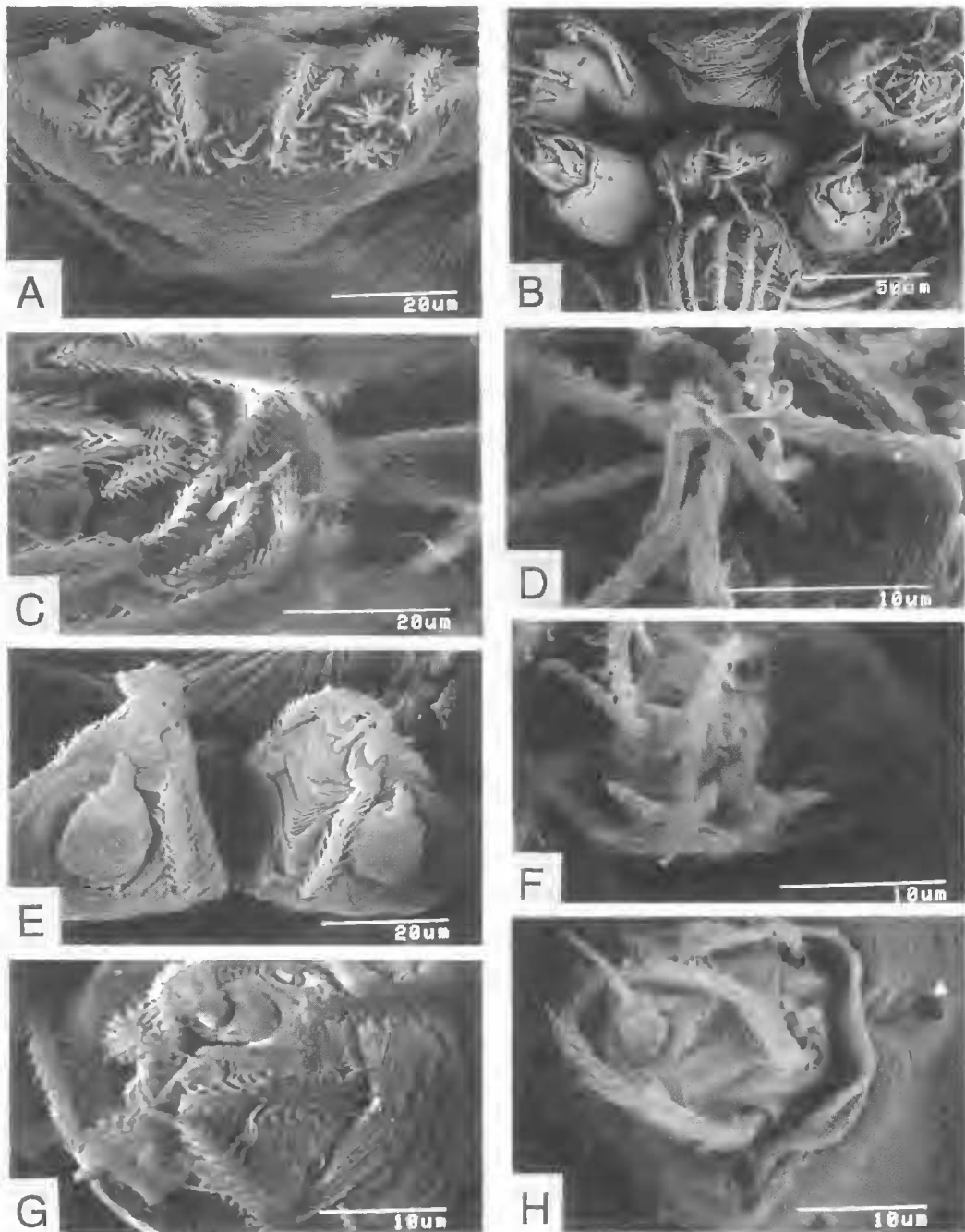


FIG.3. A-H, *Jamara pisinna*. A, ♀ cribellum. B, ♂ colulus, spinnerets, anal tubercle. C, ♀ ALS (1). D, ♂ ALS (1). E, ♀ PMS. F, ♂ PMS (1). G, ♀ PLS (r). H, ♂ PLS (r).

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